

It is claimed by the House of Correction authorities in Milwaukee that the convicts are in actual revolt, and have asked for assistance from the sheriff's forces.

It is said that the Hayes reception at the Indiana State fair at Indianapolis last fall was much larger and more magnificent than the reception of General Grant in Indianapolis on Tuesday. President Hayes is a big card at a fair except in Kansas. There he couldn't draw.

Ex-Governor Hendricks will probably contribute some interest to the campaign next year. He declares that he won't "adorn the tail" of the Democratic ticket again. He wants the first place or none. The Democrats can't carry Indiana without Hendricks on the ticket, and this fact places them in an unsatisfactory position.

Even so strong a hard money man as Senator Blaine, will vote against Secretary Sherman's recommendation that the legal tender clause be stricken from the greenbacks. In common with thousands of others, he would rather let the legal tender notes alone than provoke any angry financial excitement just at a time when the country is awakening from its business lethargy.

We publish in another column of the Gazette a communication from Dr. J. T. Reeves, of Appleton, to the Milwaukee Sentinel, on the use of a low grade of illuminating oil. The article deserves an attentive reading. There is no doubt that a very large majority of kerosene accidents result from bad oil—a grade of oil which law does not permit to be used. The matter claims the attention of the Legislature, and what is necessary to be done to keep dangerous oils out of the market, should be done promptly.

It is very amusing to read the opinion of many of the Southern papers on the President's message. To the Democrats of the South Mr. Hayes has been a faithful Moses. He has given them more than they could ask. When they deserved contempt, he gave them places of profit and trust. When they threatened to starve the Government and give the Executive a whipping, he flattered them with fine words. But when he sends his message to Congress, which is in all respects a creditable document, containing many good things, the Southern Democrats take it upon themselves to say that altogether "this annual message is the most contemptible document that ever emanated from the White House."

THE NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
The Commissioner of Railways in this State—Hon. J. A. Turner—is preparing his annual report for 1879, which will furnish the public with many interesting and valuable facts regarding the railways of Wisconsin. A few days since the Gazette published some important statistics regarding the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, which were collected by Commissioner Turner, and from the same source we are enabled to present some facts connected with the Chicago Northwestern railway in this State. The total length of the Northwestern road is 1,032, and of this number there are 601 miles in Wisconsin. The cost of the entire road including equipments is a little over \$2 millions of dollars. The gross earnings for the year ending September 30, 1879, were 11 millions of dollars, and the expenses of all kinds were six millions, leaving the net earnings a little over seven millions of dollars. The cost of that portion of the road which lies in Wisconsin, was 30 millions of dollars. The total number of miles run by trains in this State was 3,703,000. The number of passengers carried on the road in the State for the past year was about one million. The number of locomotives owned by the company is 364, passenger cars, 182; baggage cars, 82; freight cars, 6,355.

That part of the report of the Commissioners bearing upon accidents, is of much importance, and shows that the management has been exceedingly careful. In all the States traversed by the Northwestern Company—Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, and Iowa—there was only one passenger killed from a cause beyond his control. Of the employees, one was killed by want of caution on his part. Two were injured from causes beyond their control, and of all other persons six were killed by their own want of caution. Considering that the company is operating nearly two thousand miles of road, running hundreds of locomotives and thousands of cars day and night, and carrying millions of passengers, it is remarkably strange that so few accidents have occurred. A more cautious and successful railway management can not be shown in this country. The road is to be congratulated upon its flattering success, financially and otherwise, and the public likewise are to be congratulated that they can travel upon a road that is so wisely and carefully managed.

"THE NEW APPLICATION OF AN OLD WORLD."

On the 10th of last November the Gazette published an editorial bearing the above caption. The object of the article was to show that the Constitution of the United States gave the States the power to choose Presidential electors in such manner as the Legislatures thereof might direct; and that "the Democratic party which though dead,—looking for a supernatural power to accomplish its resurrection,—is canvassing every adroit and extreme expedient which will enable it to obtain control of the Nat-

THE JANESEVILLE GAZETTE.

VOLUME 23

JANESEVILLE, WISCONSIN, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1879.

NUMBER 235

THE UTE INDIANS.

They are Under Consideration
by the Cabinet Sages.

Chief Ouray's Demands as to
the Trial of His Tribe.

The Big Injun's Legal Knowledge
Puzzles the Interior
Department.

And the Attorney General will
be Called upon for an
Opinion.

The Statement Relating to the
House Bill for Counting
Electoral Votes.

Governor Hendricks Speaks
Concerning Himself and
Democratic Pros-
pects,

And Now Comes a Little Dem-
ocratic Boom for Speaker
Randall.

The Wolves Raiding on the
Fold. Near Waupaca.

THE UTES.

Considered in Cabinet Council—How
the Red Devils Will Be Tried.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9—Chief Ouray's demands that the Indians concerned in the Meeker massacre be sent to Washington for trial, was the subject of a long discussion in the Cabinet to-day. Secretary Schurz says that the granting of this demand is impossible. Ouray, he says, is either a remarkably intelligent Indian, or he has some one at his elbow who knows something of the law. The question has been several times discussed by the Cabinet what would be done with the Indians even in case they should be surrendered. The crime was committed on the Ute reservation without the jurisdiction of any State's courts. It is held by the Interior department, as in the Ponca case, which, while not analogous, involved something of the same principles, that Indians are not within the jurisdiction of United States courts, or, in other words, citizens. The only recourse would thus be to trial by military justice. This is impossible in the present case. The offense was not committed against the military, nor was it in any way connected with military jurisdiction. In this is the difference between the Mc-Doel and the White River murderers. As there is some doubt on the subject, still the question as to how the murderers may be dealt with will probably go at once to the Attorney General for decision. The result of the Cabinet discussion was a dispatch to the commission that the murderers, if delivered, will be granted a fair trial by a military commission outside of Colorado or Mexico. They will not be allowed to come here. It is thought that this proposal will be acceptable to the Indians.

This movement is not without significance, but it appears, from the statement of one of the most intelligent of the party, that politics does not enter into the question. The present exodus is from Greene, Lenore, and Wayne counties, North Carolina. There is a general desire of the people to leave that State, not for political reasons merely, but that they may find homes in a State where they can earn a living and receive pay for their labor. That they can not do in North Carolina. In that State they are compelled to work for thirty or forty cents a day, and for their pay are forced to take orders for pork, corn meal, and groceries at an extravagant price. This system not only cramps the laborers, but let them be ever so economical and industrious, at the end of the year the unfortunate colored men find themselves in debt to their bosses, which makes their condition almost as bad as it was in the days of slavery. The natural result is that if a negro has a wife and children, that they suffer for food and clothing, and this, they are determined to stand no longer.

This exodus from North Carolina is not made without great sacrifice on the part of some of the emigrants. Those who owned hogs, cattle or mules, were compelled to sell them for almost nothing at all. Their employers were much opposed to the exodus, and to deter them, it is possible, from leaving the State, would refuse to buy what little property they had. In one case it is stated that a negro received only 24 cents each for seven hogs, a mule, a horse, and three head of cattle! In Indiana, the negroes expect to engage in farming, and in order to get a start, they will receive as much aid as possible from the Emigrant Aid Society. The first party which settled in Indiana are doing well. Some are located on small farms, and others are hired to farmers who need industrious help and who are willing to pay a fair price for it. In this way the colored men and their families can "live and let live" together, and receive the wages they earn.

The system of robbery and dishonesty adopted by the Southern people toward the negroes, is driving thousand of them from the South. They are fleeing North that they may escape slavery and oppression, and that they may settle among a people where the principle prevails, "the laborer is worthy of his hire."

RANDALL'S BOOM.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9—There are increasing indications that the Tilden men are settling upon Randall as their second choice, and that Tilden, failing to secure the nomination himself, will use his influence for Randall. A combination by Tilden men is said to have already been formed in Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey to defeat Bayard and to support Randall.

HEDNRICKS.

He Says He Will Not Accept the Second Place with Any One—The Great Boom in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 6—Governor Hendricks returned from Washington last night, and was engaged in the United States Courts all day. I saw him this evening for a few minutes, during which I submitted the following question:

"Governor, the Enquirer and other papers have proposed a ticket of Mr. Seymour and yourself. They all admit your right to the Presidential nomination, but think you should sacrifice your claims for the party, and accept the second place on the ticket?"

"I do not want the Vice-Presidency," he answered; "and have said it could not be required of me to accept a nomination for it. Any talk of myself for that place is wasted. The question of my making any supposed sacrifice for my party has two sides. I was willing to yield to the wishes of the party in 1876, and was elected. The Republican managers said their candidate was elected, and they meant to inaugurate him. The Democratic managers submitted the rights and decision of the majority to a trial by politicians, giving the other side a majority of the jury. These are the facts, and the people know them. I think any good man can be elected by the Democrats, and the party shall have all the aid and influence I can give to its nominees. I do not regard myself a necessity to party success."

The above is his answer verbatim. As to the last sentence of his remark, I must say that I differ with him. If Indiana is a necessity to Democratic success in 1880, then Mr. Hendricks is a necessity to the party. He is a part of the ticket, can carry Indiana, but no other Democrat can. Mr. Bayard could not carry the State by 30,000 votes. The same may be said of any of the other gentlemen who have been named; if Mr. Hendricks should not be on the ticket; and as he refuses to accept the second place the party managers can give the nomination to whom they list, but at their own risk. I happen to know a large number of conservative Democrats who will vote the Republican ticket if he is not nominated.

General Grant will get the Indiana delegation in the National Convention solid. The combined influence of all the managers in the State cannot resist the tide which has set in for him.

WOLVES.

WAUPACA, Wis., Dec. 9—Wolves are becoming a nuisance in the near vicinity of this city. On Mr. John Gardner's farm, in the town of Lind, is a large marsh which contains a brand of no less than a dozen of these ferocious animals. They make depredations on the farmers' flocks close by, and have thus far been able to avoid a successful pursuit, as the swamp is thickly grown with spruce and tamarack. There has been a hunting party formed, and immediately after the first snow storm a general raid will be made on the four footed enemy. Two or three dogs that have ventured into the swamp to hunt the wolves, have never been seen to come out.

KEROSENE "ACCIDENTS."

The Need of Legislation to Prevent Consumers from Low Grade Illuminating Oils.

To the Editor of the Sentinel.

THE STATEMENTS RELATING TO THE HOUSE BILL FOR COUNTING ELECTORAL VOTES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—In your issue of Friday last, and also in your issue of October 1, I find the record of fatal kerosene accidents. In each of these cases the "accident" was caused by the use of kerosene for a highly improper purpose, to wit, the lighting of fires. No illuminating oils can be considered safe for use in this way, and we have no justification to offer for the use of kerosene for fire-lighting purposes. So long as people continue its use for such purposes fatalities may be expected to occur. Nevertheless the fact remains that had oils of good quality been used even for this improper purpose it is not probable that either of these unfortunate young women would have been burned to death or that there would have been any "accident."

In each of these cases as reported it appears that the oils emitted large volumes of inflammable vapor and it was this vapor that communicated the flames to the cans of fluid, exploding them and scattering their burning contents on the unfortunate victims. Oils that are of sufficiently high test to be safe for ordinary use will not emit such volumes of inflammable vapor as these accounts describe, hence had such oils been used it is highly improbable that any "explosion" would have occurred.

A few weeks since the writer called attention through your columns to the exceedingly low grade of illuminating oils sold and used throughout the State; and continued investigation has strengthened the conviction that "he who uses the colton kerosene or our markets carries a death warrant in his hands, and that a stumble may at any time furnish an execution."

The details of accident from the explosion of a lamp while in actual use in the family of Mr. Nathan Popham, of Montello, Marquette County, appeared in your paper about a month since. This case resulted in the death of his wife after a few hours of agony. Samples of the oil used in this lamp which I have tested were found to be explosive at 74 degrees F., and to burn at 84 degrees. Another sample of oil which exploded in the house of Mr. Pemberthy, of Hammond, St. Croix County, at about the same time [fortunately without serious damage], was found to be explosive at 62 degrees F., its fire test being 70 degrees. These are but samples of oils that are being freely sold in our markets; indeed as there is no restraint upon the sale of illuminating oils, there is no limit of adulteration that the cupidity of manufacturers may not lead them to.

It was fortunate that the Norwegian Lutheran church of your city was supplied with a better grade of oil than these I have referred to, when by accident the chandelier fell in a few weeks since, just after its lamps had been lighted. In this case the flames were extinguished with comparative ease. Samples of the oil used in these lamps which have been tested were found to bear a fire test of 120 degrees, and there was here properly no explosion. Had these lamps been filled with a lower grade of oil, such as would have given off more inflammable vapors, nothing could probably have saved the church from destruction.

Dr. Baker, Secretary of the Michigan State Board of Health, says in the last report of that Board, "this State has recently been able to protect almost completely the

lives of its citizens from that horrible danger which persons, and particularly the women and children, of some other States are still permitted to suffer, namely, the constant danger of being roasted to death in one's own home because of the use of illuminating oils." The law of that State forbids the sale of oils for this purpose that will not bear a flash test of 120 degrees Farenheit, (erroneously stated in my former letter at 140 degrees.) Yet our experiments have proven that oils are being freely sold in this State the test of which is 40 or 50 degrees below that point.

In the use of these oils the people are unsuspecting, but we cannot hold the State guiltless if in the face of such repeated warnings as it is receiving, it continues to permit the unrestrained sale of an article, to use which is at the constant peril of property and of life. If there be any excuse or justification for the sale of oils of this low grade I invite a statement of them through your columns, which I doubt not will be open for the purpose. If none be offered, may we not hope for the early passage of a law which shall so regulate the traffic in and use of illuminating oils as will afford to Wisconsin a protection as ample as that enjoyed in Michigan?

Indispensable

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP, which is now so popular, deserves its renown, because it has proved itself to be indispensable to all invalids. There is nothing like it to bring up the weakened powers of a man. The stomach, which is compared to the "citadel," is at once acted upon by it. Its powers are renewed, its work of digestion is promoted, and all the blessings resulting therefrom are supplied by it. Food is assimilated to the system, and, in turn, is strengthened to do its normal work. The business man, whose energies have been run down by over close attention to business; the professional man suffering from the same cause; the seeker after pleasure who has made too heavy drafts upon his stock of health, are all benefited by its use. In a word, the use of the PERUVIAN SYRUP is recommended to all who feel the approach of lassitude and weakness from whatever cause. Every druggist keeps it. Sold in Janesville by Prentiss & Evans.

BROWN'S HOTEL, MACON, GA., Sept. 21, 1879.—MESSERS. MORGAN & ALLEN, 59 John St., New York City:

Dear Sirs—In looking over Harper's Weekly paper I saw the advertisement of your valuable medicine, "Constitution Water," and it occurred to me that it was my duty to add to your list of testimonials. For twelve months I suffered with inflammation of the kidneys and bladder; no rest at night, up to ten or twelve times; could not walk across the street without having palpitation of the heart, would have to sit down and rest before I could get back to the hotel. Last May I was obliged to give up my business, that of hotel keeper. I was reduced in weight forty pounds.

In August I made the trip by steamer to New York, thence by steamer to New London, Connecticut, where I arrived weak and very much debilitated. My brother, J. F. Brown, President of Brown's Cotton Gin Company at New London, sent to the druggists for a bottle of "Constitution Water," and insisted on my taking it, saying that he, and others he knew, had been troubled in the same way. It seems incredible, but in two days I began to feel better, my appetite improving, and in a few days was able to walk up to the town, some half mile distant, without getting wearied, or having any palpitation or palpitation of the heart. In a short time I returned to New York (visited Coney Island, of course) and walked from the Wooden Pier to the Iron Pier, a distance of nearly one mile, through the sand; also a long distance through Central Park without any inconvenience or distress. I am sixty years of age, have lived in Macon fifty-four years, and, those that know me, know that I would not give this testimonial unless it was due you, and to those suffering as I have suffered. Disease similar to mine and other diseases your medicine is recommended for are very prevalent in the South.

Yours truly,

E. E. BROWN.

Ask your druggist for it.

dec30daw1

MISCELLANEOUS.

Swallowing POISON!

Spurts of disgusting mucus from the Eyes Sniffles, Buzzing in the Ears, Head, Internment Cracking sensations in the Head, Internment Palms over the Eyes, Festered Breath, Nasal Thrush, Scabs in the nostrils, and Tickling in the Throat, etc.

SIGNS OF CATARRH.

No other such loathsome, treacherous and undermining malady curses mankind. One by its Infectious Properties, and one-fourth of living men and women drag out miserable existences from the same cause. While asleep, the nostrils are closed; the nose is necessarily narrowed to the nostril, and is inflated into the lungs to poison every part of the system.

DR. WEISSEY'S CATARRH Cure

absolutely purges and kills the

body of all poisons and

catarrh.

It will not only relieve, but certainly cure

catarrh at a stage.

It is the only remedy

which in our judgment has ever yet really

cured a case of catarrh.

Cured! Cured! Cured!

Dr. WEISSEY's CATARRH Cure

is the most important medical discovery

since vaccination.

It is sold by all Druggists,

or delivered by D. B. DEWEY & CO., 46 St. N.Y., 1,200 to 500 drachms per bottle.

Price

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, (DECEMBER 10, 1879.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Rail
way.

Trains at Janesville station.

Arrive

From Monroe..... 8:36 a. m.

From Prairie du Chien..... 12:40 p. m.

From Chicago, Milwaukee and East..... 12:40 p. m.

From Chicago, Milwaukee and East..... 12:40 p. m.

For Monroe..... 12:40 p. m.

Depart

For Chicago, Milwaukee and East..... 8:36 a. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee and East..... 12:40 p. m.

For Madison, Prairie du Chien, St. Paul..... 12:40 p. m.

For Monroe..... 12:40 p. m.

W. H. NOYES, Agent.

Chicago & Northwestern R. R.

Trains at Janesville Station.

Arrive

Day Express..... 1:30 p. m.

Post du Lac passenger..... 8:15 p. m.

Depart

Day Express..... 2:30 p. m.

Post du Lac passenger..... 1:30 p. m.

M. HUGHETT, Gen'l Sup't.

W. H. STENNETH, General Passenger Agent.

WESTERN UNION RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE AT CLINTON JUNCTION.

WEST BOUND.

Arrive

Day Express..... 10:43 a. m.

Night Express..... 10:11 p. m.

Accommodation..... 10:30 p. m.

D. A. OLIN, Gen'l Sup't.

EDWARD WILSON, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

POST-OFFICE.—Summer Time Table.

The mails arrive at the Janesville Post Office as follows:

Chicago and Way..... 1:30 p. m.

Madison and Milwaukee..... 7 a. m.

Chicago Through, Night via Milwaukee..... 7 a. m.

Waukesha, Janesville, Madison, Milwaukee and Way..... 2:25 p. m.

Monroe and Way..... 9:30 a. m.

Madison and Way..... 1:30 p. m.

Milwaukee and Way..... 5:00 p. m.

OVER-LAND MAIL CLOSE.

Beloit stage by..... 4:00 p. m.

Center and Leyden, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by..... 2:00 p. m.

Onion Grove, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by..... 12:00 p. m.

East Troy, via Johnston, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays by..... 6:00 p. m.

Beloit stage by..... 11:00 a. m.

Mail close at the Janesville Post Office, follows:

Madison and Milwaukee..... 8 p. m.

Chicago Through, Night via Milwaukee Junction also Milwaukee..... 8:00 p. m.

Chicago and Way..... 2:30 p. m.

All points East, West and South of Chicago..... 2:00 p. m.

All points East, West and South of Chicago via Milwaukee Junction..... 8:00 p. m.

Green Bay and Way, including Minnesota, Northern Michigan and Northern Indiana..... 1:30 p. m.

Milwaukee and Way..... 11:30 a. m.

West, Madison, via M. & P. du C. W., including Beloit, Janesville, Madison, Milwaukee, etc., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at..... 7:00 a. m.

Emerald Grove and Fairfield, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at..... 2:00 p. m.

POST-OFFICE HOURS.

Daily from 8:00 to 12:00 p. m. On Sundays from 12:00 to 1:30 p. m. Money Order and Registered Letter Department open from 8:00 a. m. to 12:00 p. m., and from 1:30 to 2:30 p. m., except during the distribution of the mail. Orders for stamped envelopes and Window Papers for sale at East front window from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Orders for stamped envelopes with return card printed thereon, should be sent at the Money Order Department.

On Saturday night only, a through pouch from Chicago, is received on the Fond du Lac train; and on Monday morning only, a through pouch in the morning and forwarded to Chicago on the 7 o'clock train.

By reading this table carefully, the public can post themselves thoroughly upon the arrival and departure of all the trains, and thus avoid much inconvenience to themselves.

H. A. PATTERSON, P. M.

WINTER'S DANGERS.

How to Dress During the Winter Months.

The first thing that people naturally look to in winter is the best means of keeping themselves comfortably warm, and this warmth is sought in ways that are prejudicial to health, and that often result seriously. Very few persons know how to dress properly, and yet it is one of the things that should be thoroughly understood. It is as necessary to strength and health as ventilation, sunshine, good food and cleanliness. Dr. Hamilton (Goodwin, in "Winter and Its Dangers," says: "When a man freezes to death it is because the blood at the surface of the body, that is, in the skin, has become cold at a rate more rapid than the production of heat in the interior of the body. The effect is an increasing depression of vitality. At first there is pain in the parts exposed, then the skin loses feeling, the muscles lose their energy, the breathing becomes less and less vigorous, the mind grows sluggish, drowsiness overwhelms the unfortunate, and he dies. Now what has happened here? In a strict sense the man did not grow colder and colder, that is, he lost more and more of his bodily heat, until little remained to support life. *

The proper value of clothing then, depends upon such wise use of it, as will maintain the normal equilibrium between the inner and outer temperature of the body. This necessitates the most careful attention to what we wear and how we wear it.

There is a popular theory that hardening will insure one to any degree of cold—to the most sudden change of temperature. Nothing could be more fatal or dangerous. Of course, now and then, there is an individual who can adopt the hardening process without apparent ill effect. But the theory is erroneous. This is shown by the condition of both men and animals in countries where there is pronounced exposure to cold. The Equine and Laplanders are as well in stature, and the people of Terra del Fuego, who go without clothing in coldest weather, are so dwarfish and stunted as to be merely hideous suggestions of human beings. Shanty ponies and the like, and cattle, of bleak climates are small in size, simply because cold prevents their development. There are no more stout enough to characterize the foliage of those parts. We think it right to "harden" their children by forcing them to face the cold—insufficiently clad. "By this means," sharply says the writer, "children are hardened out of the world. Some thing may be said with greater sharpness of the unthoughtfulness of unwise parents."

Clothing should be sufficient, should be loose, and should allow free and full working of all the organs of the body, as well as affording small space for the passage of air. The corsets of women and the heavy skirts which rely for their support upon the hips, are declared very injurious.

Apart from the evil wrought by the corset in the summer months, it is especially deleterious to health in winter, as it stops the blood-pores of the body and keeps a free flow of blood to certain organs, and disturbs the circulation in the skin, thereby interfering with the heart, and frequently involving the throat and lungs. The material of winter clothing, which comes next the body, should be made, should be flannel of heavy wire-woven goods, or sufficiently heavy silk undergarments. Wool is warm and preserves heat. Besides, it is a poor conductor, and notwithstanding the fact, that it is used to keep himself warm in cotton or linen, sudden exposure to cold air quickly proves the superiority of wool, for both wool and cotton allow a rapid radiation of heat.

"Much and serious harm is caused by the unwise practice of wearing summer clothing into the autumn, and of assuming light outer garments and underwear as soon in spring as a warm day appears. The health in many cases is undermined by neglecting dress of proper warmth in early autumn. It is an error to suppose that

thick clothing be worn in early November that it must be much warmer in January. What will keep us comfortably warm in the damp chilliness of November will answer perfectly well in the dry, clear cold of winter. During early spring and late fall months the very moist air is a good conductor of heat, and in such weather the body loses warmth very rapidly, and becomes chilled if not sufficiently clad. I can not too seriously impress the fact that many lung diseases are contracted during these uncertain seasons by improper dress. The winter underclothing should be put on early and worn late. If the day is very warm the change should be made in outside garments. A lady should carry an extra shawl; a gentleman should by no means leave his overcoat at home. If the temperature suddenly falls, both then have clothing wherewith to meet the change. Europeans dress more warmly than we, and have less catarrh, especially the Dutch, one of whose great physicians once said: "Flannel should not be put off until summer's day, and should be put on the day after."

If He Would Stop There.

The shrewdness of a Boston youth is much commended. He was receiving a salary of \$100 a year. On the first of January his employer made him the present of \$50. He consulted his uncle as to what he should do with the amount. That prudent gentleman advised him to put it in the Savings Bank, but as the money had come easy he would do nothing of the kind. He inserted it in stocks. By a streak of good luck the \$50 brought him \$450. This he put on deposit. His uncle praised the shrewdness of his nephew's stock transactions, but expressed his displeasure that he would "turn out to be a gambler." This is just where the dangers lie. There are many instances in this class of persons making a fortune at first venture, and being flushed, pursued the business of stock dealing until they were financially ruined. One of these was so noticeable as to deserve mention. Some years ago, when the stock market was very much inflated, a young married man, who held a life position in the army, where he had achieved considerable distinction, had \$900, with which he purchased a rapidly rising stock. Five days afterward he could have "cleared up" as the phrase has it, \$70,000. His friends advised him to withdraw. But no. They insist that he should at least secure one-half the sum, and let the balance go as a risk. "Not a cent would be taken from the hands of the broker until the amount reached \$100,000." On the contrary he went in for several thousand more dollars on a "margin." In the elation of his feelings he wrote his resignation in the army, and forwarded it to Washington. A few days afterward the crash came and the young man was next to a bankrupt. The last we heard of this unfortunate he was at the capital of the nation endeavoring to procure a situation. If those who realize largely on first stock operation, would be content, and retire from the lists, many men would be in good circumstances who now find themselves reduced to poverty. But few do, for there is a fascination in this sort of speculation which leads them deeper as their game increases, until the inevitable day comes when all is lost, and when suicide often follows to close out a life which has nothing before it but a dark future. It would be useless, however, to offer advice on the subject. The history of the stock board repeats itself every day, and will go on repeating so long as such speculations are held to be respectable by those who engage in them.—San Francisco Call.

DR. V. CLARENCE PRICE

MISCELLANEOUS

My Treatment is Entirely Different from Other Physicians.

J. M. BRYDON, M. D.,



THE SCOTCH DOCTOR.

Has arrived, November 25th, and will occupy his old quarters at the Pember House until December 1st. Consultation free. Dr. Brydon devotes his whole attention to the treatment of Chronic Diseases.

Some of which are: Deafness, Eruptions, Gravel, Paralysis, Piles, Scrofula, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Tetter, Diseases of the Eye, Diseases of Kidneys, Krysipelas, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Tumors, Heart Disease, Severe Weakness, Liver Complaints, Neuralgia, Neuralgia, Tapeworm, Plaques on the Face, Catarrh, and Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Female Diseases: A

Those suffering from what have been deemed incurable diseases do not find any relief in the hands of any physician, but will call on the Doctor and get his opinion, as it will not cost you anything to do so. He can be found at his office at all times, including evenings and Sundays.

Address all letters to Dr. J. M. Brydon, 157 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Enclose stamp for answer.

Dr. V. CLARENCE PRICE

... H. A. —

Visited Janesville

EIGHTEEN YEARS.

Has made with unparalleled success in the

Chronic Diseases

OF THE

THROAT,

LUNGS,

HEART,

STOMACH,

LIVER.

Head, nerves, kidneys, bladder, womb, and blood

actions of the urinary organs, gravel, scrofula,

hematites, catarrh, asthma, bronchitis, dyspepsia,

etc. Dr. Price's reputation has been acquired by can-

did, honest dealing and years of successful prac-

tice.

My practice, not one of experiment, but founded

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GAZETTE.
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1879.

Ladies

Do you want a pure, blooming complexion? If so, a few applications of Hagan's MAGNOLIA BALM will gratify you to your heart's content. It does away with Sallowness, Redness, Pimples, Blotches, and all diseases and imperfections of the skin. It overcomes the flushed appearance of heat, fatigue and excitement. It makes a lady of THIRTY appear but TWENTY; and so natural, gradual, and perfect are its effects, that it is impossible to detect its application.

E. V. WHITON & CO.

(Successors to A. Palmer & Son.)

GENERAL DEALERS IN

DRUGS!

PATENT MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Glass,

PUTTY; VARNISHES; and

MACHINE Oils

We keep a large stock of

FANCY & TOILET Articles!

BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS,

HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS,

COLOGNES, HAIR OILS,

TRUSSES AND

SHOULDER BRACES.

Call and See Us!

And we will try and make it for your interest to do your trading at

Palmer's Old Stand

septidly

DOOMED!

HIGH PRICES ON

Boots and Shoes,

Gloves and Mittens

How is it that

A. RICHARDSON & BRO.

Sell Boots and Shoes so Low?

Because they buy for cash in large quantities, pay no rent, do their own work, and of course they can sell cheap. Give them a call at 13 West Milwaukee St., Janesville, Wis.

septidly

HARNESSES, BLANKETS, ETC.

W. M. SADLER,
MAIN ST. - NEAR GAZETTE OFFICE.
A Large Stock of Harness and Trunks
on Hand at Bottom Prices.

HAIR GOODS.

MRS. W. M. SADLER,
MAIN ST. - NEAR GAZETTE OFFICE.
Manufacturer and Dealer in Ladies' Hair
and Human Hair Goods.

INSURANCE.

REPRESENT THE
Mutual Protection Association of Wisconsin.

The cheapest, best and most reliable Life Insurance Association in the west. They are also agents for Allina Life and 10 substantial Fire Insurance companies, and have agents in the county and elsewhere to exchange for city property.

FURNITURE.

M. HANSON & CO.

ON THE RACE, - - - - - JANESVILLE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Furniture, and Bedroom Sets.Down to half price. Upholstering done at
modest prices. For genuine bargains, good
pools, and fair dealing, call at their warehous.

MYERS HOUSE LIVERY.

C. W. JACKMAN, Proprietor.

BLUFF ST. - - - - - OPPOSITE PEMBERTON HOUSE

On and after date will furnish Hearse and Carriages
for Funerals in city at \$3.00 each.

SHOPIERE.

A very pleasant time was had at the Congregational church last Thursday evening, it being a reception for Rev. Mr. Dresser. Mr. Henry Parker made a very fine welcome speech followed by Rev. Mr. Wilson. Rev. Mr. Dresser replied with fitting and appropriate words.

Mr. Fulton, of Methuen, New Hampshire, has been spending a week in our village looking after his financial matters.

Ed Smith took a trip to the pines last week.

Subscribe for the Gazette before 1879 expires.

John Crutsenburg has erected his bench in Johnson's office and is ready to do any one a good job of shoe-making.

There will be an entertainment in the town hall next week.

MILTON.

The railroad company sent a large gang of men here last month to lay the pipe from the water tank to the stock yards. One Saturday the work was about completed, some forty men, under the superintendence of Roadmasters Grace of Monroe, and Quirk, of Watertown, being employed. A ditch six feet deep and six hundred feet long, was dug, and in this ditch an iron pipe one and half inches in diameter was laid. The pipe is provided with cut off at the tank and also at the stock yards and shippers can now have all the water needed for their stock. This a great improvement and the railroad company now have as convenient yards here as can be found at any station on their road, and our shippers appreciate the efforts made to accommodate them.

Miss Spencer, of West Winfield, New York, is in town visiting relatives. She is the guest of her uncle, Rev. Jas. Bailey.

CUPID'S CHARM.

PALMER-KILMER.

Thanksgiving day was celebrated at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Kilmer, of Atton, by the marriage of their youngest daughter, Mary, to Mr. G. H. Palmer, of Atton. The ceremony was performed by Rev. C. Roc, pastor of the Atton church. The following is a list of some of the presents:

Sets silver knives and forks, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer.

Butter dish and sugar bowl, in silver plate, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Palmer.

Silver napkin ring, Mrs. N. Cole, of Chico.

Silver butter knife, sugar spoon, and pickle fork, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Trap.

Pickle castor, George and Lillian Otis.

Looking glass, towel rack and bracket, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kilmer.

Looking glass and comb case, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Blanchard.

Towel rack and bracket, Mr. and Mrs. F. Miller.

Lamp, Wm. Miller.

Table spread and butter knife, Mr. and Mrs. G. McCrea.

Writing desk, Mrs. M. McCrea.

Bird spread, Mr. and Mrs. R. Clinchy.

Bird spread, Mrs. James Flynn.

Toilet set, Josie and Etta Griffen.

Silver thimble, Miss Eva Mills.

Baby and toilet set, Miss Little Blanchard.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Nov. 3, 1879.

LATER.

Gentlemen: The package of SANFORD'S CURE arrived here-to-night right. I don't know what I should have done if I had not for this remedy.

It has been a great blessing to me, although I have been able to stop the offensive discharge. I have not been able to recover my sense of taste, however, so far as I can see. Will you refer any one you choose to me, and I will cheerfully inform them in detail as to the benefit the remedy has been to me.

Yours truly, MELBOURNE H. FORD.

MELBOURNE H. FORD, Short-Hand Writer.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WHITE AND SCARLET UNDERWEAR.

FLANNELS & BLANKETS!

TABLE LINENS AND NAPKINS!

HOODS & NUBIAS IN LARGE VARIETY,

THE LARGEST STOCKS OF LADIES' FURS IN THE CITY, AND AT PRICES THAT WILL SUIT.

WHEN LOOKING FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE GOODS PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE BEFORE MAKING PURCHASES, AND SAVE FROM TEN TO TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Dr. M. A. NEWMAN,

Dental Surgeon.

Office in Smith & Jackson's block, over Rock County National Bank, in Janesville. Practices Dental and in the branch. Administers nitrous oxide gas for the painless extraction of teeth.

GEORGE H. McCAUSEY

SURGEON DENTIST.

Office in Talman's Block, opposite First National Bank, West Milwaukee st., Janesville, Wis. 32nd day.

H. H. BLANCHARD'S

LAW COLLECTION, REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.

Wanted for collection all notes, bills, accounts and judgments considered good, bad or doubtful. Also, all real estate, personal property and personalty due in his office, on Main street, over M. C. Smith & Son's Clothing Store, Janesville, Wis. All business intrusted to his care will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. B. F. SAYBORN,

Physician and Surgeon.

Office open and calls attended to day and night. Opposite Post Office, over Cook's Jewelry Store.

Dr. Clara L. Normington

(A graduate of the Woman's Medical College, Chicago,) respectfully offers her services to the people of Janesville and vicinity.

Diseases of Women and Children a Specialty.

Office and Residence over Vankirk's Store. Office hours from 1 to 5 p.m. 32nd day.

O. O. SUTHERLAND, M. D.

Homeopathic Physician & Surgeon.

Office and Residence No. 3 Franklin St. (Opposite Corn Exchange). Hours 7 to 9 A. M.; 12 to 2 1/2 and 5 to 7 P. M. 32nd day.

Dr. CHITTENDEN & SON

Physicians & Surgeons.

Office in Cook's Block, opposite Post Office. Residence No. 38, Main and Milwaukee streets, in Lappin's block, JANEVILLE, WIS. 32nd day.

J. B. CASSODAY.

ED. P. CARPENTER

Cassoday & Carpenter.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

Office corner Main and Milwaukee streets, in Lappin's block, JANEVILLE, WIS. 32nd day.

RAILROADS.

THE

Chicago & North-Western RAILWAY

Oldest, Best Constructed, Most Progressive, Best Equipped.

Most Reliable Railway Corporation of the Great West.

It is to-day, and will long remain the Leading Railway of the West and North-West.

It embraces under one Management 2,158 Miles of Road and forms the following Trunk Lines:

CHICAGO, COUNCIL BLUFFS & CALIFORNIA LINE, CHICAGO, SIOUX CITY & YANKTON LINE, CHICAGO, CLINTON, DUBUQUE & LA CROSSE LINE, CHICAGO, FORT MADISON & DUBUQUE LINE, CHICAGO, LA CROSSE, WINONA & MINNEAPOLIS LINE, CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE, CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & LA CROSSE LINE, CHICAGO, GRAND RAPIDS & MARQUETTE LINE.

It is the shortest line between all important points.

Its trains are equipped with the Westinghouse Air Brake, Miller's Platform and Couplers and the latest improvements for comfort, safety and convenience.

It is the only road in the West running the Chicago & Milwaukee Hotel Cars between Chicago and Council Bluffs.

It is the only road running the Pullman Palace Sleepers, "either day or night."

Chicago & Milwaukee, Green Bay, Freeport, La Crosse, Winona, Dubuque.

No road offers equal facilities in number of passenger trains, equipped with Pullman Palace Sleepers.

It makes connections with all lines crossing it, and the popularity of these lines is steadily increasing and passengers should consult their interest by purchasing tickets via this line.

Tickets over the road are sold by all Concessional Agents.

Remember to ask for your Tickets via the Chicago & North-Western Railway, and take none other.

For information, Folders, Maps, Etc., not obtainable at Home Ticket Office, Address any agent of the Company or

W. H. STEWART, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Chicago, Ill.

MANN HUGHES, Gen'l Manager, Chicago, Ill.

and 32nd day.

Great Central Route

The only Route East, via NIAGARA FALLS.

Without Ferry or Transfer. Direct Connection.

WILLIAM J. DAVIS, Gen'l Western Pass. Agt., Chicago.

Jan 25th.

Buffalo and Niagara Falls, W. M. MORSE, Gen'l Western Pass. Agt., Chicago.

NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK, BOSTON

And all Eastern Points!

Without Ferry or Transfer. Direct Connection.

W. E. MORSE, Gen'l Western Pass. Agt., Chicago.

NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK

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W. E. MORSE, Gen'l Western Pass. Agt., Chicago.

NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1879.

CITY AND COUNTY.

BRIEFLISTS.

Dancing school night.
Get your frames at Warren Collins'.
Pictures framed cheapest at Warren Collins'.

Young Men's Christian Association night.

Window cornices 75 cents, at Warren Collins'.

C. C. Cheney is reported as quite seriously ill.

What was the wind blowing about last night?

Easel, pictures and frames, at Warren Collins'.

The firemen dance at Apollo hall to-morrow night.

Have you seen the holiday presents at Warren Collins'?

Call at Warren Collins', one and all, and frame your pictures.

Michael Connor was yesterday afternoon sentenced to thirty days as a vagrant.

Wendell Phillips on "Lost Arts" at the 1st Congregational church in Beloit, December 12. Tickets at R. W. King's Book-store, near the bridge.

Photograph and velvet frames, panel, flower, and bird pictures, at Warren Collins'.

Jo Cook has kept quite straight for some months, but last night slipped again. Drunk, ten days.

In the Circuit Court to-day a Walworth county case was on trial, it being Sherburn against Rodman.

Dr. Warren informs us that the surveyors this morning commenced at Monroe laying out the extension of the line to Dubuque.

The last fire alarm sounded at 6 o'clock on the morning of October 23. It is a marvel that November should pass without a blaze.

The Cooking Club met yesterday afternoon and elected the following officers—but no, the girls say they mustn't be called. So mote it be.

The noon train-day for Monroe took for the first time a mail bag for Brodhead and Avon, and one for Monroe. The new arrangement will thus give these places two mails a day from Janesville.

The Guards' reception and dance, at Canc's hall, Friday night, will be one of the social events of the season. The Guards and visiting military will appear in full dress uniform. Entrance on Milwaukee street.

Justice Prichard spent yesterday afternoon in listening to the evidence in the goose war between Mrs. Larkin and Antoine Waller, the latter having been arrested for abusive language to the lady who owns the geese. The accused was honorably discharged.

Free social at the Court street church to-night. Music by the different church choirs, readings by Mrs. Day, and other attractions are on the programme, which is to be opened at 7:30 o'clock. Supper will be served to such as desire. No charge for admission, and a good time promised to all.

Mrs. Fanny Eler, wife of Mr. Robert L. Eler, died this morning at their home in the First ward. She was the daughter of R. P. Allen, and was widely known here, and much esteemed, and the earnest sympathies of many are extended to the bereaved husband and relatives. Mrs. Eler has been in poor health for some time, and her death was not altogether unexpected.

Hon. J. B. Cassoday, of Janesville, ex-Speaker of the Assembly, and one of the ablest and best men the State of Wisconsin can boast, left home last week for a visit of rest and recreation to New Mexico. Mr. Cassoday is a tireless worker, and doesn't indulge in near enough relief from professional cares. We trust he will return to his home refreshed and invigorated. —*Fond du Lac Commonwealth.*

Many are asking what this "German" club is that is attracting attention. It may satisfy the curiosity of many to learn that it is a dancing club of about forty members, who under the direction of Prof. Boston, are learning a series of complicated figures in character, with such properties as shawls, hats, false faces, liberty pole, May pole, etc., and miscellaneous toys for savages. The figures, which they are now learning, are decidedly unique, and when perfected will make a most pleasing sight. The participants enjoy it hugely. The German is very popular among the elite and fashionablers, and now that an opportunity is given to learn the beautiful intricacies many will avail themselves of the chance.

TRAVELERS, stop at the ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK.

THE JOLLY H. C.

Last evening a score or so of the members of the H. C. met at the Spence house, and held a reception in honor of Will P. Bowen, who is about to depart for the West. The evening was enjoyed, and a bountiful spread was provided, following which were various toasts, over which Ed. P. Doty presided. Henry Ehringer, the President of the Club, made a few remarks, in which he spoke some farewell words, and expressed the well-wishes of the members who are to remain behind. The toast was in honor of him, who is about to depart, the first being "Will Bowen as a Comrade." To this Tom S. Nolan responded. "As a Past H. C." was responded to by Will Dot. "As a Future H. C." by Cole McLean. To all these complimentary tributes, the recipient of the honors responded in a happy manner, and then the time was given over to story telling, songs, and a general good time.

Will Bowen was among the charter members of the Club and has been one of its chief members from its first organization, and it was highly befitting that such a mark of esteem should be shown him on his leaving. To-morrow he is to start for Sioux Falls, Dakota, where he is to enter the office of Kershaw & Flagg, who besides attending to legal business, have a land agency and collection department. Many will regret that Janesville is to lose him, but will send with him their best wishes and farewells.

JOYLESS JENKINS.

An Indignation Meeting which Ends in a Lively Chase After Him.

Society's Pet Young Man Hurriedly Skips Out of the City.

The Documents Left Behind.

Fortune in men has some small difference made. One flouts in rags, one flatters in brocade.

That unknown yet ever known, never present yet ever present, personage, known in society as Jenkins, must have forgotten the above wise saying of the Pope of poesy, but the men—the well dressed men, on whom Fortune has smiled, have not forgotten it, and while with facile pen Jenkins has done justice by the ladies fair, and presented to the public pleasing pictures of their brilliant brocades, the noble men have been sadly neglected, as though Fortune had given them naught but rags to flaunt. A number of those who have lately mingled in gay festivities, and whom Jenkins has wholly ignored, as though they were naught but wooden Indians, used simply as signs, feel indignant at the slight, and protest against their social brilliancy being thus snuffed out like a candle.

There was a goodly gathering of these irate matrons in one of the rooms of the Court House last evening to discuss the reasons why they had thus been so slighted, and to seek remedies for the ills that did so beset them. There was a becoming enthusiasm shown in the rally, and on being called to order, business was business. On motion of Jim McLean, seconded by Dug King, Captain W. T. Vankirk, was chosen chairman, and a moment later Captain Tom Croft was in like manner made prescription clerk. The convention thus being well captained, some innocent soul wanted to know what they were going to do about it. The chairman then formally stated the cause of the gathering, and the grievous grievances in brief to be that Jenkins had slighted them. He said it was true that men didn't wear short sleeves or low-necked dresses; they didn't care to wear bangs, though some were bald headed and needed them; the present style of coats prevented them doing their share of the street sweeping. (Groans.) But men dress. They do more in the dress line than the women, for they not only dress themselves, but have to dress the women too—financially and officially speaking. (A howl of delight.) Jenkins must not neglect them. (Cries of "no," "never—" "hardly ever.") He should not, he could not, as was water rained up hill, or been run down, or lawyers told the truth, or as long as the American eagle, enveloped in the inspiring folds of that grand bit of bunting whose tri-colors proclaimed to the universe the unanimity of that irre—

Heire the speaker stopped for a catch of fresh air, and was about to wipe his resking brow with a paper napkin, when a voice, which sounded like H. A. Smith's, called out for the previous question.

There not seeming to be any such thing in the room, a motion was made to appoint a Committee to get one. The Chairman named—Horace McElroy, Charlie Potter, Ed. Whiton, Clem Jackman, and C. E. Moseley. While they were deliberating in one corner of the room, the other members of the convention, divided their time between talking politics and trading sleeve-buttons, and in course of half an hour the Committee reported the following resolutions, which were first adopted and then read:

WHEREAS—Men are men:

WHEREAS—They cannot get along with big lemons any better than the women.

WHEREAS—One, so called Jenkins, has wantonly, designedly, cruelly, and with malice aforethought, and on purpose, ignored this truth, therefore be it

Resolved—Jenkins is doomed.

At this moment the ever watchful janitor, Dick O'Donnell, slipped into the room and gave the startling information that Jenkins himself was peering through the key hole of one of the doors, and taking down notes by the light of Sam. Nessling's lantern, with the further aid of the glimmer from the auburn locks of a strawberry blonde who served as a reflector. A rush was made for the door, but too late. A form hastened out of the hallway, out, out, into the darkness of the dreary, muddy world. The crowd gave chase, but in vain. A moment's glimpse of a form resembling a pair of compasses held together by a glove fitting corset, and hurriedly striking off, further and further out of sight, was the dissolving view of Jenkins, and the place that once knew him now knows him no more forever. The wild chase scattered the members of the convention so that they could not be again gathered, and without any adjournment the convention dissolved sine die.

This morning we found a note upon our table. It contained these words:

DEAR GAZETTE—Knowing that you love justice almost as well as you do an accident or a runaway, I ask you to help me do justice to those I have neglected. Please print the following description of costumes worn by the men at recent parties. I would make the list complete, but am called out of the city unexpectedly.

You had better leave out some of the names, and put them in with other omissions and corrections to-morrow, as this is quite the ton.

Languishingly,

JENKINS.

The following is the list:

Charles Atwood, elegant dark melton, elaborate necklace.

A. W. Baldwin, elegant imported cravat, with dark suit.

A. H. Baxter, elegant double plaited four-ply shirt bosom, solitaire diamond.

J. M. Bowstic, elegant silk worked down holes, doskin pants and standing collar.

Col. W. Britton, elegant navy blue suit, with six button seamers kids.

E. F. Carpenter, elegant waxed moustache, and shell pink neckwear.

N. O. Clark, elegant spring bottom pants, rich double canope collar button.

C. B. Conrad, elegant bottle green suit, and alba terra vest.

F. C. Cook, elegant silk coat binding, no jewelry.

Joseph Creighton, elegant patent leather boots.

T. T. Croft, elegant turquoise rimmed glass with rich vegetable ivory sleeve-buttons.

B. F. Crockett, elegant scarf pin.

H. A. Doty, elegant broadcloth suit, cut a la frock, plain buttons.

B. F. Dunwiddie, elegant fleece lined hose silver shoe buckles.

W. M. Eldredge, elegant stem winding chronometer, and dark suit.

E. T. Foote, elegant reversible cuffs, long black suit with trimmings of same.

J. S. Ford, elegant peacock blue suit, inside pockets.

C. F. Glass, elegant white satin vest, high heels.

John Griffiths, elegant watch pocket.

G. M. Hanchett, elegant lavender tie, with embroidered tips, handkerchief to match.

E. B. Heimstreet, elegant dark brown coat, side lapels, buttons with shanks.

C. S. Jackman, elegant linen, very fine silver glass polish, and dark suit.

Al. Kavalege, elegant polka dot silk scarf, solid gold separable sleeve-buttons.

J. D. King, elegant sea green suit cut a la sacque, rich mottled buttons.

Dr. E. Loomis, elegant black suit, choice cardinal red suspenders.

Dr. Geo. H. McCausley, elegant cassimere suit, neatly trimmed, sewed boots.

Horace McElroy, elegant hand-made suit, with heavy ring, mother of pearl setting.

James B. McLean, elegant all wool suit, diamonds.

A. E. Morse, elegant button hole bouquet and beautiful dark suit.

C. E. Moseley, elegant cheviot suit, and lovely watch chain.

Dr. M. A. Newman, elegant close fitting suit, rich grass linen handkerchief with embroidered monogram.

Pinay Norcross, elegant heavy Roman jewelry, seal brown broadcloth.

H. A. Patterson, elegant dark evening suit, imported hose.

F. F. Prentice, elegant Argyle collar, double cuffs, and side pockets.

C. A. Potter, elegant railroad tie, choice celluloid cuffs, and very rich suit.

C. E. Ranous, elegant double width fadless suit, and heavy seal ring.

Burr Robbins, elegant low cut vest, and evening suit.

Aaron Sonnenborn elegant West End perfumery, full suit.

Frank L. Smith, elegant undressed kids, embroidered backs.

Nicholas Smith, elegant bamboo chain, No. 12 bows, highly polished, paper collar, linen finish.

Stanley B. Smith, elegant Byron collar, sailor knot tie, dark pants, and puffed shirt bosom.

J. A. Sutherland, elegant Alexis shorts, with beautiful dark brown vest.

Dr. J. W. St. John, elegant dress suit of dark, gracefully draped, with closely fitting vest.

Ed. Tallman, elegant full dress suit, and delightful bright colored neck-wear.

Richard Valentine, elegant set of richly mounted shirt-studs, with hip pocket.

C. L. Valentine, elegant high collar, and rich, long sleeves, with coat to match.

W. T. Vankirk, elegant cluster pin, with short suit to match.

Garrick Vester, elegant and nice black suit.

A. O. Wilson, elegant evening suit, imported Balbriggan hose, richly embroidered, exquisitely pomade.

KNIGHTLY HONORS.

At the semi-annual election of officers of Oriental Lodge, Knights of Pythias, held last evening, the following officers were elected:

C. C. Stanley B. Smith.

V. C. Osgood H. Fethers.

Prel.—Rev. T. P. Swain.

M. E. Charles Atwood.

M. F. B. H. Baldwin.

Delegate to Grand Lodge—A. E. Morse.

Trustee for three years—Ed. Tallman.

It sells like hot cakes; we never experience anything like it. ST. JACOB'S OIL, is truly wonderful.

L. BUTTON & CO., Troy, N. Y.

PICK YOUR PRESENTS.

What to get and where to get it, is always a puzzling query as the holidays draw near.

One can't get very far out of the way, though, if they go to Moseley's and take the first thing that comes to hand, for his store is packed with things of beauty and joys forever. The display this year is an unusually fine one, and embraces more unique and elegant gifts than are generally seen in a city of this size. His line of velvet frames strikes one's eye first. They are superb, and of all varieties of style and finish. Then there are velvet albums on beautiful easels. There are satin lined work boxes, reticules, glove and handkerchief boxes, elegant combination boudoir cases, gauzy room for gloves, handkerchiefs, perfume, and jewels, and finished in Russia leather and alligator skin. If none of these are wanted, there are music rolls in Russia and silk, and one of the latest things out—opera fan holders. There's a bewilderment of beautiful things—novel inkstands, and paper weights, iridescent glass ornaments, gimbatic, beautiful shopping baskets, writing cases, cigar cases, and a world of gift books for the nursery and the parlor, albums, Bibles and prayer books, gold pens and pencils, games, statuary and engravings.

A goodly amount of room is given to a display of papier-mâché in silk, satin and velvet trimmings. Each year brings more beautiful designs in these, and Moseley this season has a variety which almost dazzles one. Among the more costly gifts are some really elegant easels, with framed pictures to correspond, but we must give up. We can't name a tenth of the holiday goods there displayed, to say nothing of the similar line of books, stationery, musical instruments, etc. If one cannot find suitable gifts here, it is only not Moseley's fault, for he has searched the market well, and gathered the choicest and the best.

SPALDING'S GLUE is a Cesar and a Holder wherever it comes.

Notice of Taking Deposits

A new blank, just printed.

For sale, by the GAZETTE PRINT.</